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## The Call of Virtue and Patriotism.

President TAFT and Secretary KNOX are described as being "much concerned" over the situation in Cuba. We are not surprised. The despatch that records their condition of disquietude reveals also the shocking conditions into which the island has fallen:

" The Government has made some small effort to supply funds, but its principal endeavors have consisted of the restoration of the lottery and of cock fighting. There is also pending in Congres a bill to revive bull fighting."

Cuba has twice enjoyed the beneficent intervention of the United States, and has had the inestimable advantage of close association with numerous American citizens. Yet her people take quick advantage of their restoration to power to reestablish the institutions to which they have long been accustomed, and of which we deprived them. They have actually allowed their inherited characteristics to outweigh the examples of virtue we have set for them. A lottery! Every poker player and bridge gambler in the United States must be shocked at the suggestion. Cock fighting! What unutterable degradation it implies! Bull fighting is not yet established. Perhaps in this fact there may be a glimmer of hope for us, but we fear the worst.

That Cuba should allow its expenditures to exceed its income is a subject on which at present Americans may dwell lightly. Other nations have their deficits. But the sporting proclivities of the Cubans require repression, and a virtuous and patriotic people here will see in them every reason for a return of the United States Government to the Pearl of the Antilles.

The Dash of the W. H. Webb.

Our battleship Mississippi returned rable procession to Natchez, none the worse for a journey that gave great happiness to thousands of people by the way. It appears that Captain FRE-MONT is skilled in the use of stern anchors and other devices for turning a big ship around in a comparatively narrow channel. The rest was easy. Everybody knows that at this stage of the river there is an abundance of water as high as Natchez and indeed much higher, and ho one ever supposed there would be any difficulty except in turning a 400 foot ship around in a 600 foot channel, with the current running at about three and a half miles an hour. That difficulty has been thoroughly conquered and the ship is now as safe as she would be in midocean.

Of the Mississippi's run from Natchez to New Orleans there seems to be some misunderstanding. We see the ship's speed calculated variously at 22 miles and at 22 knots, and upon each of these calculations the commentators erect edifices of surpassing extravagance. The fact seems to be that the Mississippi made the distance in 14 hours, and the distance being 275 miles, she must have travelled at the rate of a fraction over nineteen miles an hour. Deducting from this the three mile current and reducing the result to nautical miles, or knots, we find that the battleship must have averaged some fourteen knots from over a course quite crooked in places. and to say the least quite as fast as Captain FRÉMONT should have ventured to travel with such responsibilities upon his hands. Altogether the journey to and fro was a triumphant progress from first to last. It will be many years before the dwellers along those "coasts" forget the halcyon episode.

It is another thing and a very different thing to say that never before was such time made over that part of the Mississippi River. Quite a number of the old sea dogs who commanded or officered warships on the Mississippi River during 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, especially those who served with the various squadrons stationed between Bayou Sara and New Orleans during the spring of 1865, will wag their gray heads over this proposition and pronight ran out of Red River, just below sea by way of New Orleans, something more than 200 miles away. That was forty-four years ago, before the days of ene Construction Bureau and turbines

peration. It was this boat that on a May debated at the recent meeting of the In connection with the sale for 520

RALEIGH, HAWKINS, KIDD OF LAFITTE. It was long after midnight when the Webb crept out of Red River and headed for New Orleans. Armed vessels of the United States blocked her way at every the darkness like a ghost. The surviv- tainly justifies this belief. ors of that mad flight were wont to tell! the city, she was run ashore and the cious mischief, it must be said that the officers of the Federal ships who still question must be reopened. This queslive will tell you that the dash for lib- tion has been productive of more erty of the W. H. Webb was one of the trouble than that concerning any other most astounding exhibitions of speed little island in the world. If the ven-

within their experience. Of course, the circumstances are widely different. Captain FREMONT, commanding a modern battleship, under no urgency for haste, but under every obligation of caution and deliberation, took the Mississippi down at the rate of fourteen knots an hour; but will any one with a memory that covers fortyfive years declare that the performance is unequalled in the history of the river?

It will not do to exclude the Webb from estimates of speed upon the Mississippi

The Champlain Tercentenary. The Hudson-Fulton celebration for

the commemoration of the tercentenary of the discovery of the Hudson River by HENRY HUDSON in the year 1609 and of the first use of steam in the navigation of the river by ROBERT FULTON in 1807 will be more spectacular and elaborate than the celebration by New York and Vermont of the discovery of the lake that bears the name of

that fine old soldier, administrator and chronicler SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN. But olent examination" by the Chancelleries we venture to say that the less pretentious celebration will be immensely more interesting historically, and to the imagination far more alluring.

In the six day celebration on the shores of Lake Champlain the discov- for the ridiculous war of 1897. ery of it will be recalled by pageants of Indians representing the allies of the pioneer and the savages with whom he fought one brief battle in the neighborhood of Ticonderoga; but the stirring events of the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812 enacted at Crown Point, Ticonderoga, Plattsburg, Fort Cassin and elsewhere on the lake are historically so much more important and the actors so much a union of the two countries as in them so much better known to their a conquest of Greece by the Cretans. American descendants than the lonely, sturdy and adventurous figure of SAM-UEL DE CHAMPLAIN that the programme of exercises and displays must necessarily comprehend more than two centuries of discovery, conflict and settlement.

CHAMPLAIN, although the discoverer

of the lake he named himself in that homely journal of his so full of wonders and mysteries and quaint experience, visited it only once, on July 4, 1609 (old style), returning to his administrative duties in Quebec, but going thence westsafely to New Orleans after her memo- ward to the greater lakes some years afterward. In his journal will be found she finally settles it and the fate of the his own illustration of the battle near Ticonderoga (it is supposed) with 200 Iroquois, which was decided by the arquebuses of himself and the two Frenchmen who accompanied him, the arrows of his allies, the Algonquins and Hurons, striking no dismay into the ranks of the warlike Iroquois. The reports of the clumsy arquebuses may be said to have been heard all over eastern North America and New France, for the Iroquois thereafter were inveterate foes of the French, and allies of the English in the Revolutionary war later; but historical prevision could not be expected of CHAMPLAIN, who after all was a simple soldier and a man not rich in magination.

Up in the country bordering the lake that separates New York and Vermont and reaches into Canada they are preparing with an ardor and anticipation not known here in relation to the Hudson-Fulton celebration to make a great holiday and jubilation of the Champlain tercentenary. The school authorities of both States have published monographs, that issued by the education department of New York being especially handsome and instructive; the local newspapers teem with suggestion and inspiration; the children are being drilled in the pregnant history of the great valley, and medals of CHAMPLAIN Natchez to New Orleans. This is a are being struck off and distributed. mighty fine speed for a big battleship Canada will be represented as well as the neighbor States in the week's celebration. President TAFT will journey from Washington to represent the national Government at the ceremonies at Plattsburg on July 7. The hills on both schools about 1879 and had acquired sides of the lake will blaze with bonfires many of his canvases within the followevery night. There will be water pageants day by day at different points. There will be banquets, orations by preciation, went to J. F. MILLET, the eminent men, school exercises, land Day sale in this respect following in parades, and lavish decoration of build- the line of the last sensational sale in ings. Some time after it is all over a New York, that of the collection of the and this a fact. lasting memorial—a lighthouse with a late JOHN T. MARTIN, when MILLET'S bronze statue of CHAMPLAIN probably "Going to Work" brought \$50,000. Si -will be erected by New York and Ver-

mont on Isle La Motte. the wars, and for the French in the her; size of the canvas 1214 inches by valley and the neighbors on the lake 914. It sold at 5,000 guineas, or \$25,500, shores, a rapturous experience for the a "record" price for England, exceeding ceed to the story of the Confederate school children; and visitors from two by more than \$17,000 the price paid for vessel W. H. Webb, which one May countries and many States who are lucky "Le Vanneur" at the Secrétan sale at enough to be there will learn more his- CHRISTIE'S in 1889. Natchez, and made a dash for the open tory than they ever remembered from the books.

## Crete.

and wonderful ships with records on Cretan question in the French Chamber paper and all the rest of it. This tug- of Deputies was certainly most inconboat, however, had been turned out of siderate, if not injudicious, and is no HARPIGNIES, "Solitude," which was exthe yards of W. H. WEBB of New York, doubt fully deserving of the wrath of hibited in the Salon of 1897, where it one of the greatest shipbuilders of his the worthy London Times and a consid- won a medal of honor, and cost Sir day. She was of comparatively light rable body of conservative English- JOHN \$2,440. draught, of splendid model and extraor- men. "A question so delicate as Crete," mary power, and she had been con- remonstrates that journal, "appears to erted to the uses of the Confederacy us particularly unsuitable for discussion price it should be stated that that carby a former United States naval officer in foreign Parliaments." Although this vas went to Mr. BLAKER of the Holnamed REED, a man of genius and des- was one of the most important subjects burne Museum, Bath.

night, we think in 1865, slipped out of King of Italy and the Emperor of Ger-Red River and started down the Mississ- many at Brindisi and of the two Kaisers ippi on her crazy voyage, officered and at Vienna, the Times holds it has no with a man fishing from a punt, it is sovereigns and their Ministers." Might this artist was 400 guineas." The Rousthat in view of the tense situation in the National Gallery. Near East an effort will be made to return. The river was high, her draught to avoid any immediate solution at all? was light, and away she sped through The tenor of the European press cer-

The mere fact that the world has happened on Sicily or Sardinia they would have been put down in a day, but considered as civil war and finally inal government by the Admirals of the Europe."

view from what she held under the and Greeks. Italy, according to the announcement made following the meeting of the two sovereigns at Brindisi, will propose a settlement agreeable to Greece. Austria and Germany, if the statement of the Zeit may be considered authoritative, will leave the initiative to one of the protecting Powers, and suggestions will receive "benevof both countries. Greece herself is torn between the same two parties that fought over the matter before, and is trying hard to control the bands of pa triotic societies that were responsible

The Cretans under the leadership of the clever and able M. VENIZELOS have shown very clearly what they intend doing. They have been quiescent for some time, but have laid their plans for the present situation. They will elect members of the Parliament and send them to Athens whether Greece and the Powers like it or not. This will be not The Greek Government will then be compelled to choose between obedience to the Powers with consequent bloodshed and riot in the capital on the one hand and European complications on the other. If the Government should choose peace at home, as the Cretans believe it will whichever party is in power. Europe will be left to fight the matter out in her own way.

So whether she wishes it or not Europe will again have on her hands a live Cretan question, and what is more, she

Prices of Pictures in England. Until very recently it has been the custom of English commentators upon public sales of paintings in America to speak of the prices paid as preposterous. Little by little of late, however, they have been forced to look upon the same tendency toward high prices in their own market, and in the recent sale at CHRISTIE'S of the collection of the late Sir JOHN CHARLES DAY of the Supreme Court of Judicature there were remarkably telling examples of the appreciation in prices of paintings in England. Several English records were broken, and the story of the prices revealed the same strong upward tendency that for many years now has characterized the New York market. The proceeds of the two days sale exceeded the maximum estimate of the wise heads by nearly \$75,000. Not alone did the paintings bring high figures, the 165 watercolor drawings brought more than three times their cost. The total receipts of the sale—there were 123 of the paintings -£94,946 5s., or substantially \$463,330, made the sale an extraordinary one for the London salesroom. Indeed, the London Times in quoting the total said that the two days sale constituted

The paintings, which fetched £75,110 14s., or more than \$366,500, cost Sir John less than half that sum, and he had begun buying in the Barbizon and Dutch ing half dozen years. The honors of the sale, as expressed in money ap-JOHN DAY's great Millet was "The Goose Maiden," a painting of a peasant It is going to be a great time for the girl leaning on a stick, with a string of

A Corot, "The Ferry," for which Sir JOHN paid \$1,700, brought \$14,300. "The Woodcutters" by the same painter, which cost Sir JOHN DAY \$2,000, was M. DENYS COCHIN in bringing up the bought by a New York firm of dealers for \$7,400. Another American house paid about \$9,200 for a painting by

> Lest it be inferred that American money captured the Millet of the record | Increase in orders for al! kinds of large bottles.

NEW YORK, MAY 88.

guineas of a panel by Rousseau, 12 inches by 1516, depicting a river scene

In a recent consideration of high duce all discussion to the minimum and prices of paintings at public sales in America we had occasion to remark upon the influence of dealers upon collectors, and duly noted that while it is sometimes beneficent collectors may that they passed New Orleans in less heard nothing from Crete for some time not always have reason to be thankful than nine hours. A shot through her is no indication that it will escape in the for dealers' advice, owing to the consteam pipe ended all a few miles below future; for, without any intent of mali- flicting impulses governing these judges of art. The Day sale affords a singupersonnel escaped into the swamps. occupation of the international troops larly interesting commentary upon the Surviving members of the crew and the will terminate in July and the whole possibilities of error involved in a dealpossibilities of error involved in a deala painting. A small painting by MAT-THEW MARIS, "The Four Mills," 81/2 by 111/2 inches, cost Sir JOHN DAY \$585. dettas in which it had its origin had He purchased it from another collection. MARIS painted the picture in 1871, and M. GOUPIL of Paris gave him happening upon Turkish soil they were 100 francs for it and gave him in addition "a lecture on the foolishness of painting

Powers representing the "Concert of above the red roofs of the houses, was bought at the Day sale by ALEXANDER In reconsidering Cretan affairs Eng- REID of Glasgow for \$16,800. The same land apparently will take a different purchaser took another work by the same painter and of about the same regime of ABDUL HAMID. She will not, dimensions as the last for \$15,300; it had t is announced, sanction annexation as cost Sir JOHN DAY about \$1.450. A a one sided action of the Greeks, but painting of a canal at Amsterdam by would be satisfied with such an action JACOB MARIS brought more than ten only as the result of an equitable and times what it cost Sir John, and three friedly agreement between the Turks pictures by WILLEM (MARIS fetched nearly ten times their cost. MAUVE, whose vogue in this country

is well known, had a previous English record of 580 guineas, or less than \$3,000. At the Day sale Mr. BEINHART of Chicago paid about \$13,800 for this painter's Troupeau de Moutons sous Bois." 1914 by 3514, which had cost Sir JOHN in 1888 about \$730. A Mauve watercolor, "Returning to the Fold," brought \$6,900, nearly three times the previous English record and about one-half the American record for a Mauve drawing.

Under the rules of the Senate the so called Progressives, another name for the Republican insurgents, might follow the example of Senator CLAY of Georgia and continue their fight on the schedules in which they are interested after the tariff bill in its entirety comes from the commit tee of the whole, but we do not think the insurgents will do anything of the sort. Such a course would delay a vote on the bill until midsummer or after, and the very constituents to whom these obstructionists look for approval would turn and rend them when the day of reckoning came. Business is marking time while the tariff doctors wrangle. Woe be to those who postpone the signal for a general resumption of industry!

The Hon. ALBERT B. CUMMINS of Iowa is a new Senator, and he should be warned not to excite the Hon. JOSEPH WELDON BAILEY of Texas. It doesn't take much to provoke Mr. BAILBY. The following wordy bout makes us tremble for Handsome ALBERT (we quote from a Washington despatch):

" 'The Senator from Iowa will be a wiser man bids fair to have a deal of trouble before after it is over, said Mr. Baller. Senator from Rhode Island oftener than I have.'

Softly, Senator! You will be outraging

before you know it.

The College Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SON-Sir: After perus ing "E. H. J.'s" letter I am sure that many a college man feels that the "Jay" part of the signature attached to the letter speaks for itself, I am a college graduate and proud of it, and hope that if ever I have a son I shall be able to give him. that advantage. I am not "un-American," nor do I look "upon non-college men with supreme and unspeakable contempt." in fact. I have as n:any friends who are "non-college" men as have who are, and contrary to Mr. "Jay's" idea the majority of these young men frequently de-clare, "I wish I could have gone to college."

Every man who has never had the advantag f a college education lives in hopes of sending his sons to college. My father never had any opportunities in that line, yet was most anxious give me that chance, and he is an example o housands and thousands of such cases. However, Mr. "Jay" should be informed the

college education alone counts for very little. It s young man goes to college determined to ge urable; but if the young man has nothing in him, a thousand colleges won't help him. Mr "Jay" simply demonstrates his entire igporance whereof he writes when he says: "Wha

wing to their money, not to their 'eduration Any unprejudiced man can tell you of thousands of highly successful young men who are cursed (!) with a college education who have won the ositions entirely through merit. Statistics show in the country to-day are college men, and this days sale constituted goes for every walk in life, from the professions of the most remarkable event of its to mercantile life, and in the vast majority of kind which has ever occurred in this cases these men barely possessed the means to go through college. I can quote hundreds of such cases from my own alma mater.

such cases from my own alma mater.

Did Mr. "Jay" ever hear of the world recowned chievement of the American Bridge Compan o the erection of the railway bridges on the sys tem constructed some ten years ago in the Ugand wilderness in East Africa? That work was en-tirely superintended by a classmate of mine, mere boy of 25, who had a struggle to secur his college education. There was no wealth or influence behind him, I assure you. It was merit alone. Another is the Assistant Secretary of State for the State of New York. I could give hundreds of examples.

Not one fellow in ten thousand ever regrets the time he spent in college. If Mr. "Jay" will canvass a few hundred college men on the subject he will CORNELL, '9!.

The Blue fields Complication in Dark Colors TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That was very interesting letter about the "banana strike" it Bluefields which was printed in TRE SUN of patriotic societies, Colonial and of all geese trailing along a stream behind May 24. Had the writer added that the strike is against a monopoly declared illegal by the highest courts of Nicaragua (as against the strikers) and also that the monopolist has appealed to the Gov-ernment of the United States to compel the Govrnment of Nicaragua to force the strikers accept their sorry plight the story would have been perfect. So completed it would have brought before the reader the spectacle of an appeal to the United States to aid an American m to humble "Americans" as well as Spaniards, who are already being treated "with less attention than that accorded cattle."

AN AMERICAN RESIDENT. NEW YORK, May 28.

How Prohibition Helps the Bottle Trade. Allon correspondence St. Louis Globe Democrat. The extension of prohibition throughout the United States has caused a largely increased demand for "soda pon," as indicated by the great demand for bottles. Two big factories at the Alion glass works have been working since last fall night and day manufacturing sods pop bot The probibition wave has also caused a big

To TRE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: What's cluck"! Is it a "rooster" or a chicken!

INLAND WATERWAYS.

The last annual meeting of the American equipped to perfection and manned by place in representative assemblies and interesting to note on the authority of City in December, 1908, must be put down crew as ruthless as ever signed to is only "proper for the consideration of the Times that "the previous 'record' for as the least notable among the recent conventions of the association. Its connot the Times go still further and say seau was offered by the purchaser to the tribution to the discussion of economic value. For years economists the world over have looked forward to the publication of the association's yearly pro osedings, because these have invariably embraced a critical discussion of some tory a new mental era has dawned. Hithfundamental concept in economics by erto this earth of ours has been to us familiar heads as "the nature of rent." in political economy" from the table of struggle between the powers of contents of the Papers and Discussions of and evil, of the last Judgment. er's judgment when giving advice as to the Twenty-first Annual Meeting (American sun and the stars moved round it. "He

the domain of sociology.

embroiled Europe, brought on the such unsalable stuff." The little work, water transportation. Professor Emory Greco-Turkish strife and led to a noni- picturing a town on the far bank of a R. Johnson, who argued in favor of the river, with four windmills showing development of waterways, introduced his thesis by pointing out that the waterways of the United States have fallen into partial disuse during recent years earth is a minor planet in one probably as the result of two principal causes. The railway provided most sections of the country with transportation that was usually as cheap as and almost always better than could be furnished by waterways. Where the transportation service difficulty there was no justification for the expenditure of large sums of money either public or private, in the maintenance and extension of waterways of waterways has been the difficulty of of the Tower of Siloam. keeping up the navigability of rivers. The deforesting of large areas in the eastern half of the United States has so enhanced the seasonal variation in the drainage of water as to cause streams to alternate between periods of high flood and extrame low water. The navigability of waterways has in a large measure been destroyed through the wastefu cutting of forests and through unscientific methods of tillage whereby the amount of silt thrown into the streams has become so great as to obstruct the channels.

Professor Johnson, however, concludes that while our railways have been moving the country's freight economically and expeditiously, their capacity will eventually be overtaxed by the growth of population and industry. The greater share of tonnage of American railways consists at present of bulky commoditiescoal, iron ore, lumber, grain-in the transportation of which a saving of cost rather than of time is the more important factor. The bulk of the tonnage is likely at no very distant future to comprise general commodity freight. In order to accomplish the quick movement and the schedule delivery of parcels, packages and commodities the railway service will have to be reorganized on a plan necessitating higher freight rates. An advance in rates will hardly be felt by merchants and manufacturers, as the possibility of making frequent deliveries in small units will reduce warehousing expenses. In the case of bulky freight there would be no compensating advantages to offset the higher rates. Hence, waterways should be developed to furnish cheap transportation for freight of this

description. The view taken by Professor Johns is opposed by Dr. Stuart Daggett, instruche sensibilities of the tribune of Texas tor in transportation at Harvard, who argues that waterways would no doubt be operated by independent companes of boatmen, and it is questionable whether these could underbid the railroads. Handling low class freight exclusively, they would be obliged to charge road does not do. Low grade goods by rail pay only a part of the tolls which would normally be charged, a practice defended on well known principles of rate making. The total cost of operation of waterways may be less than that of rail-

> waterways can afford to ask. There remains then only one advantage to be sought through the development of waterways, namely, relief from traffic congestion at railroad terminals. In 1906 it was the inability of carriers to get freight through the relatively few miles of vards at Buffalo and at Chicago which injured produce dealers in the East. It is the terminals that limit the capacity of and Lugné-Poe, who was wearing a beard, had the average railroad, not the main line to keep it on till he reached the hotel. tracks. Now, a canal as well as a railroad has to provide terminals, and these are as expensive when used for water as when used for rail carriage. According to Dr. Daggett "the problem of providing facilities at the city of New York for the

traffic of the enlarged Erie Canal will be

Industrial Depression in German Cities. From Daily Consular and Trade Reports.
Consul George Nicolas Ifft of Nuremberg sup plies the following statistics showing the of a year of industrial depression on the p ons of the leading German cities:

Few German cities show any marked increa n population during the year 1908. Nurembers was more prosperous than most of them, bu must thank its birth rate excess for practically all of its increase in population. Some of the leading industrial and trade centres show actual losses during the year. Berlin, the capital of the empire, and a city which for years grew at a rate only exceeded by that of some of the bo rate only exceeded by heat of some of the boom cities of the United States, is one of the latter. The population of Berlin at the close of the year 1903 it was only 2,106,942, a net loss in population of 4,410. The vital statistics of the city show an excess of births over deaths of 16,418, but this was more than overbalanced by a net loss by emigration of 20,884. In the month of March, 1508, a month of great industrial activity and good demand for labor, no less than 20,200 resi-dents of Berlin left that city for new fields.

The population of Nuremberg at the close of the year 1907 was \$11.651; at the close of the year 1908 it was 318,176, an increase of 4,625. During the year there were 10,044 births and 8,600 deaths, which gives a natural increase of 4.444—practi-cally the entire increase in population. This increase, 1.45 per cent., was much below 8.84 per population (number of persons subject to assess-ment for sick benefit insurance, less those reported unfit for work) at the end of the year 1907 was 106,300, and at the close of 1908 101,863-a loss of

1,437 for the year. The year 1909 has started with still further losses in this part of Nuremberg's population, the wage earners numbering on March 1, 1909, 101,080 (65,934 males and 85,146 females), as compared with 162 227 (68.269 males and 84.008 females) on Marc 1, 1908. These figures do not indicate that any industrial revival has as yet set in. Pigures from other industrial centres indicate similar or eve still less satisfactory conditions.

Argus was lamenting his hundred eyes.
"Think of the number of keyboics I see when

COMMUNICATION WITH MARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: These Feonomic Association, held at Atlantic curious projects of telegraphic communication with the planet Mars seem to assume that if Mars is inhabited the inhabitants must be counterparts of ourselves, as though the human form were the only theory was meagre and the addresses form imaginable or conceivably recogon subjects of practical interest were as nizable by the Creator. When we want the people by their servants, individuals a rule too cursory to be of substantial to represent a celestial spirit we paint it who have mostly lost their individuality in on subjects of practical interest were as nizable by the Creator. When we want as a human being with wings, regardless of anatomical requirements.

our foremost American authorities. How- the centre of the universe, the one great ever, there is a complete absence of such scene of Divine action and Providential care, of the creation of man, of the Incar-"the theory of interest" or "agreements nation, of the Redemption, of the supreme Economic Association, Princeton, N. J.). made the stars also"; but as accessor-Instead, the table is made up chiefly of les, to which in themselves no great intensely practical items, as, for example, interest attached. The heavens "accident insurance," "accountancy as earth's canopy and the destined abode a profession," "tariff revision" and "cenof the blessed among its offspring, while tral banks," and of topics borrowed from beneath it was hell, the destined abode of the unblessed. It does not seem that the discoveries of Copernicus, Kepler, Among the subjects of popular interest discussed at the meeting was inland Newton, much affected other than physical and scientific impressions. The inspired volume settled all. In the case of Newton

we are sure that it did. Now science and criticism combined New science and criticism collisions to pass here, showing the road and mean-have very suddenly changed all. Our not pass here, showing the road and mean-ling his sleeve. Was this act of charity earth is a minor planet in one probably quite honest? I confess I love the saint all of innumerable systems; all of which, is to be presumed, if there is a universal

creator, are equally under his care. This makes it still more difficult to believe in special acts of Providence, to of Trastevere, among the real Romans, which some still cling, as did those who I leve them and they love me. I look upon which some still cling, as did those who was performed by the railways without ascribed the earthquake at Messina to them as my children, sometimes troublespecial Providence and tried to reconcile some, but always dear to my motherly it at once with the justice and the mercy of God; though they might have borne in mind what the volume which they The other main cause of the declining use believe to be inspired says about the fall

GOLDWIN SMITH. FRENCH ACTORS AT PERA. Mile. Despres Records Her Experience During the Recent Troubles. From the Figure of May 17.

[A French theatrical company managed by Lugné-Poe, with that great actress Suranne Després as its star, visited Pera to fill an engagement of some standing. When they re-turned to Paris Mile. Després described the visit in a way that seems to bring the reader close On our last night I recited a "Hymn to Liberty"

by a youthful Turkish poet, and my colleague, Sephora, declaimed the "Marselliaise." Our Am-bassador, M. Constans, was in the "house," and some one started a rumor that the French Government had paid us 50,000 francs to show that ou tely without protection in Asia Minor. We did not get 50,000 francs; we didn't even

get a single good "house." Of course we knew beforehand how that would be; but when we were at Bucharest the more alarming the news fro Constantinople! became the more the company clamored to go there. When the Sultan was de-posed every member of it wrote to Lugné-Poe expressing a wish to go to Turkey and freeing during the visit. We were all thrilled with the idea of seeing, of living through such events; one does live down there! Our arrival was not expected. The harbor

second looked at us in the most peculiar way when people looked at us in the most peculiar way when our boat came alongside. Our friends had not dared to do much for us in the way of publicity place where a murder or a suicide has while the "state of slege" was in force. As a just been committed. He leaves me and

can guess how seasonable our coming seemed to one of the wicked, deprayed Romans of the people of Pers, especially as most of our pieces were tragedies! They had to face dreadful events

Colosseum and panem of circulates. night they were afraid of not being able to get

When I stepped off the boat the coachman drove me across the Galata bridge and showed me three corpses swinging at the ends of their ropes. All enviable -a dingy den with one opening, Constantinople was filing past the poor wretches; door and window combined, into a back though there was nothing very impressive about yard; his wife, a horrid, fat, lazy, sickly, unthem—white as wax, in big white shirts with a notice. The spectators as they turned to look at us were much more interesting. You could see poor little wretch, just born to die with the that to thousands there was something terribit. on each shipment a sum large enough to cover the cost of operation. This a rail-road does not do. Low grade goods by Turks to a handful of Glaours. They may have been criminals, but they were rapidly becoming

No. we were never in any real danger, though you know, when you are living in a feverish at-mosphere like that you become rash and a sort of intoxication gives you energy and nerve and this baby and every morning I have to listen

ways, and yet the rates on low grade commodities on railroads may be less than We were in danger one night of having to sleep in the theatre. We were giving "Soiness." Dur-ing the second act we heard a company of gendarmes arriving at the double; an officer rushed in and ordered us to finish half an hour sooner than usual. Why? We never found out, but you can imagine how convenient it was! We hurried and finished on the stroke. The public made its way out, but the same officer came behind to tell us that if we didn't leave at once the theatre would be closed and we could not leave before daylight. In two seconds we were all in the street

We went to Yildiz Klosk and I shall never forge the visit. I met wagons bringing the palace fur-niture away, and black cunuchs all bewildered atill by the great change and hiding to preven us "enapping" them. Before the door guarded by bayonets, while the conquerors were writing lown parrots or bicycle boats on their inventorie I saw a group of miserable old women squatting in a ring on the ground. Only yesterday they one of the most serious which New York had daughters in the palace as servants or edg-State will have to solve in connection with that enterprise."

In a ring on the ground. Only yesterday they one of the rough they had daughters in the palace as servants or edg-lisks. They had known they were there, even though they had perhaps agreed never to see them again; but what had become of their children now? Where were they? They stayed there, the poor old things, for hours together, asking every one who came out, soldiers, eunuchs, offic and no one could answer them.

> What Should Be Done for This Fair Young Grandame?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: o and a grandmother! Now don't mistake me, I am proud of the honor, and love my grandchild, but is it fair

think I look the part. Won't you please coin a new title for those of us under fifty? Won't the readers of TRE SUN suggest semething? Why, only yesterday a bachelor said to me, "I love my freedom, but oh, you grand-

Historic British Chairs From the Westminster Gazette

n the Henry Wil. chair will render it of interes to recall recollection to the existence of other h oric chairs.

The chair occupied by Charles I. at his trial in

Westminster Hall is now in a cottage hospital at Moreton-in-the-Marsh, in Gloucesterabire; the cent., the average for the last thirty years of the cent., the average for the last thirty years of the mon Pleas is in the possession of Lord Coleridge, city's history. The wage earning pertion of the as an helricom in his family, having come to his chair of the Chief Justices of the Court of Com father, the last Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and subsequently Chief Justice of England. The mons, which belongs to Viscount Maseree Ferrard as the descendant of Mr. Foster (Lord Oriel), the last Speaker, is now in the National Museum in Dublin.

As a laborer the Japanese has ceased to figure in the future of Mexican industry. It is believed the policy of the Japanese Government, anthe policy of the Japanese Government, an-nounced some time ago, of forbidding the emiwill be continued for many years to come and that the administration of the policy will be such as to render the embargy absolutely effective.

GIACOMO.

Reman Cab Driver of the Trastevere

20.-Foreigners who stay a eason or two in Rome have mostly an un favorable opinion of the Roman people, of he plebs. Americans, English, French tussians, &c., live gregariously in Piazza di Spagna or on the Monte Pincio and judge the contact with strangers and the purity of their language by the gradual formation Since our eyes have been opened to of a barbarous autovolapük. Moreover they have acquired new habits, expensive other than Biblical cosmogony and histastes, which they cannot satisfy without infringing more or less on the laws of per-

> Well, after studying history from the moral point of view I have come to the strange are relatively modern and decidedly Angio Saxon inventions! The Jews of the Old Testament are not honest (vide Jacob deceiving his poor old blind father on his deathbed). As to the Greeks, I recollect crying my eyes out as a mere child over the fate of poor, dear, great, noble Hector, betrayed by Minerva, who, goddess though she be, akes the appearance of Deiphebus, Hector's own brother, to betray the Trojan hero in favor of Achilles of the vulnerable heel. The Romans despised truth. As to Italians of he golden, saintly Middle Ages, well, when soldiers pursuing a robber (on what would be now the king's highway) asked dear. angelic St. Francis of Assisi whether the rebber had passed him on the road the saint put up his right hand into his left eleeve he better for it, for he must have had cortain misgivings in the core of his heart. A white lie, but a lie all the same!

> I have the privilege of living in the centre heart. I am their "madame," their friend that of their parents and of their own children, and we get on wonderfully well together, though I certainly do not pretend to say that they do not cheat me every time they can do it conveniently. I am aware of the fact and try to keep wide awake.

Among my Trasteverine friends I have a special favorite, the bottaro (cab driver) diacomo. He comes every morning to take me down to my work. is generally half frozen and he makes a fire with leaves and chips of wood at the door of my garden, so I leave him time to warm himself a bit. He does not look at all re-spectable, though his head is of classic type, fine shape and with chiselled features. The poor fellow has pains all over him. When we set of he drives very slowly indeed, because at 8 in the morning he is very tired. He does the night work, taking ing them home in the small hours. He has the shabbiest of cabs, the most apocalyptical of horses; but I have never seen him of ment had paid us 50,000 francs to show that. I country was favorable to the Young Turks. I wish it had!—though if it really had so much wish it had!—though if it really had so much wish it had!—though if it really had so much highly sure income; he gets for my drive is his only sure income; he gets for my drive is his only sure income; poor French, Christian and otherwise, living absolutely without protection in Asia Minor. of the radical Messaggero, and reads it through a pair of spectacies that I got for

him some time ago. Giacomo cares little enough about polities; to him geography is a myth; sovereign: handle immense sums of money or if they in all the murders, thefts, sensations taken place in the last twenty-four hours. I am quite at his mercy, and be he ever so tired and his horse ever so sleepy he must matter of fact the "state of slege" did interfere the poor beast to take care of each other with us a good deal. The first nights we had to and must go to give a look at the victim or victims, and I am thankful when he does Only the night before our arrival the men at not insist on my going to look at them also the Arsenal barracks had mutinied again. You To hear him speak you would think him

If you come to know him better you will find a heart of gold, always ready to help a neighbor still more miserable than himself. His home life to certainly not shortest delay for want of vitality, of care and of milk. Giacomo cries and sorrows over each little come that he drives to the

I persuaded him to give the last born to nurse out in the country and it has come to her praises. "Signora, you have never seen such a baby. Nobody has ever seen such a baby. I go to churches [he had not been in one since years] to look at the Madonnas and their babies none is half as beautiful as mine, not even that of the Madonna of St. Agostino; but I have prayed her all the same for mine. comes the loving description of dear little rosy cheeks, of clusters of golden curis, of blue, laughing eyes. God bless the baby!

Next to the child comes the horse his padrone gives him-always the oldest, the ugliest, the shabblest, the most disreputable beast of the whole stable—"good enough for night work"—and Giacomo gets fond of the poor beast, discovers in it wonderful qualities of race, of character, of mind; and the poor beast improves quickly under his tender care. I have seen skeletons, ghosts of horses, covered with wounds and sores. get to look decent, respectable and even happy under his tender care. Poor as he is and often hungry he never gudges an extra inecaute of oats or an extra kind rub for his beast; he is quite elated when it begins to get sleek and strong, although he knows that his employer will sell it as soon as he can at a good bargain. Giacomo's ideal is to have a horse of his

own, and he has cast his eye on a beast that has all the qualities his heart can desire. He dreams of it in the night and dreams of it as his own, his friend and companion.
The master will not sell it for less than 200 francs, and Giscomo has never seen and still less owned so big a sum!

Giacomo shall have his heart's desire.

Miss Kitty's Adventures in Literature. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT the matter with the mob of authors who are snivelling in your columns? We can't all win. Frankly, I don't think there is any "ring." or that editors have no taste. They print punk because punk is all they get. Try it, O my weeping brothers. Write a good one, a live, original, well written one, and you can sell it. The editor will notice it all right. But one punk is the same as another, and why should he pick out yours or mine? Stevenson, Kipling and others got there because they had the root of the matter in them. Strive for that, my foriorn friends. I have had more rejections than any living person, and do not attribute it to a conspiracy. Proof. A few times I have his out a good, pukka one, and the editors have bought it and asked for more; but I can't always repeat the performance. So cheer up, brothers, aim for the true romance, write the best you can, and above all, no unmanly

NEW YORK, May 29.

From the London Chronicle. ng's was written in his own beautiful hand. wi the initials of all the nonus substantive in capitals, after the olden use; and the attesting witnesses were "A. Tennyson" and "F. T. Paigrave." Matthew Arnold's, also referred to, was remark-Matthew Arnold's, also referred to, was remarkable for its brevity. A baker's dozen of words were deemed enough: "I leave everything of which I die possessed to my wife Frances Lucy." This, however, because no executor was appointed, had to be set aside for letters of administration: